LET THE PROMISED REFORMS BE FORTHCOMING.

The Country Has Intrusted the Democratic Party with Power and with Det-In:to instructions-The Income Tax Idea Being Pushed.

Begin at Once.

As might have been expected, the discordant elements of the Democratic party are in fierce contest as to when to begin the task of reconstruction. Those who never meant anything but to get the spoils of office, very naturally are reluctant to begin at all. Those who have faith in the substantial character of their promises strongly insist that prudence, as well as interest, calls for the promptest action possible.

Why should not the aggressive policy of the Democratic party begin at once? The country has intrusted them with power with definite instructions and ample opportunity. They will have the President and all the departments of the administration. The lower House is overwhelmingly in their hands, and the Senate will be with them if they are true to the promises on which they won. That is, and thereon hangs all the solicitude. Does the Democratic party understand its instructions? Does it know what it is in power for? Does it know "where it is at?" If this and all that it implies is comprehensively grasped by the Democratic mind, what hinders immediate action?

Certainly the Democratic policy on the tariff is ready. They have denounced the McKinley law. They have respondent tells us that this idea is declared it should be repealed. They now being pushed by some of the most declare a tariff for protection to be unconstitutional. They must now make good their bond or the world will believe them to have been dishonest.

Their platform declares for the re peal of the 10 per cent. tax. It is a very short job, but will they do it? They know what greenbacks are. They are that there will be some everpening know the confidence of the people in talk on the subject in both House and national legal tenders. They know the | Senate. Whatever Mr. Cleveland's hatred of the people toward the national bank system. They know the people are suffering for lack of money. They have had time to frame a policy. They know the distrust of "wild cat." What will they do about it?

should always be in session. The American people pay for the whole | racy to it. time and energy of Congressmen, and they should always be on duty, especially so now. The verdict of the people must be executed, and delay and leaders in the advocacy of measures vacillation can only come from an unwillingness to fulfill their promises or a consciousness of inability to do so. They are now where they must either fish or cut bait. Does the Democratic party know what it is here for?

Since the days of Abraham Lincoln no President has faced a responsibility equal to that now resting upon Grover Cleveland. He must demonstrate that public office is a public trust. He must carry out in good faith the promises of reform. If he does not do so, the same power that destroyed Benjamin Harrison will destroy Grover Cleveland. A government of the people, for the peo ple, and by the people is committed to his keeping. Let him begin at once, by putting the Congress of the people at work to carry out the promised reforms. - Nonconformist.

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Coinage

Metals. value. value. ounces. 1,504,810 \$33,175,0 0 57,630,040 75,416,505 . 58,834,000 The coinage of the mints during the last fiscal year aggregated 113,556,124 pieces, valued as follows:\$35,506,987,50

 Silver dollars
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 Subsidiary silver
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 Total......\$51,792,976.62

The total coinage of silver dollars under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, to the close of such coinage was \$378,166,793, and under the act of 1890 to Nov. 1 1892, \$33,167,570; under act of March 3, 1891, \$5,078,472, a total coinage of silver since March 1, 1878, of \$416,412,-

The net profit on the coinage of silver during the fourteen years ended June 30, 1892, including the balances in the coinage mints on July 1, 1858, has aggregated \$72,736,065.

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various countries of the world, during the same period, so far as reports have been received, aggregated:

Gold \$119,183,735 Silver 135,098,142 The stock of gold and silver in the United States on Nov. 1, 1892, based upon official tabulations brought forward from year to year, was, approximately;

Gold......\$656,041,863 82lver 587,614,951 The amount of money in actual circulation (outside of treasury values).

606,139,735, or \$24.34 per head. year was \$16,664,953, against \$14,605,- it not a good dollar? What do you 901 in the prior year, an increase of want to redeem memory for?

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The Income Tax.

The farm and labor organizations have been ridiculed as cranks because they have advocated a tax upon incomes as a means of raising a national revenue. But our Washington corenergetic and influential members of Congress, and present indications are, says our correspondent, that such a measure will easily get through the House, unless Mr. Cleveland, who is understood to be opposed to it, shall call a halt, and even then the chances opinion may be, we can see no other means of escape for the Democratic party. They have promised great reductions of the tariff. If this promise be kept, a reduction in the tariff revenue would most like follow. There There is a deficiency in the revenue. seems to be no serious proposition to Now is the time to practice their promireduce salaries or expenses, hence ises of economy and retrenchment. there must be some other means of They must raise more revenue, or they raising revenue. The tax on incomes must reduce expenses, or they must naturally suggests itself as the most increase the public debt. They must feasible means, and a means in the line bear this responsibility and delay will of right and justice, and one that is be destruction. Congress should be really made necessary by the tendencalled to meet March 5. Congress cies of the times; and the logic of events would seem to drive the Democ-

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The Monetary Conference.

The dispatches say that the monetary conference does not attract half the discussion in Europe that the death of Jay Gould does. The money kings of Europe cannot see anything to have a conference about. So far the discussions have been first, upon the proposition of the American delegates, which was to re-establish universal bi-metalism on any rates which could be agreed upon; second, the plan of Rothschild of Paris for the United States to continue the Sherman law of 1890, and Europe to buy 25,000,000 ounces of silver annually as long as the price keeps below 86 cents. Then came the Moritz-Levi proposition, which is more properly a series of questions impossible to answer. The point of the plan is that gold should be recognized as an aristocratic coin. That no gold should be coined less than \$4 or 20 francs, and that silver should only be a subsidiary coin below the gold, and legal tender only to the equivalent of the lowest gold piece. They are now considering the plan of Tietgen, the Danish delegate, which is to extend the terms of the Latin union, which would be to com all silver, but at an ever-varying ratio to be determined by the price of silver bullion on the London market. We see no prospect of anything being done that will be ratified by the American people. The delegates have no power to bind Congress to any course of action, and the legislation on silver by the United States is not to be dictated by foreign nations. -Ex.

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"I don't understand," says a prominent Chicago operator, "how trade should feel so bearish this year. The wheat crop is only 520,000,000 bushels against 612,000,000 bushels a year ago: the corn crop only 1,618, 000,000 bushels against 2,000,000,000 bushels last year; the oat crop 615, 000,000 bushels against 739,000,000 last year; the rye crop only 31,000,-000 bushels against 33,000,000 bushels a year ago, with barley only 65,000,000 bushels against 75,000,000 bushels last year, while the potato crop has shrunk The product of gold and silver in from 240,000,000 bushels in 1891 to the world during the calendar year | 160,000,000 bushels now. Here is a 189I, based upon returns to the Di- deficiency in these crops this year of 709,000,000 bushels with prices of nearly everything in this line 20 per cent. lower, and nearly everybody still talking bearish. It don't seem reasonable to me, yet I must confess the bears are making the money.

EVERY day some one asserts that "flat money or paper money, unless it is made redeemable in coin, is not good—is not a legal tender." Why? "Well, there is nothing behind it." Is a United States bond good? Is it not worth a premium in gold? Did not Mr. Cleveland pay out \$72,000,000 in premiums on United States bondslthat were not due? What makes a bond good? "The security is the wealth and patriotism of the nation which is pledged for its redemption. If this is including paper and metallic, was \$1,- true. when the same Government creates a dollar in paper money, and The value of gold bars furnished for | bases that dollar on the wealth and industrial use during the last calendar | patriotism of the whole people, why is

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FIVE PLANS REPORTED

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUB-MIT DETAILS.

with a Variable Ratio to Gold-Houldsworth Prefers Legal Tender Certificates, Redeemable in Silver.

Doings at Brussels.

The Monetary Conference Committee, at Brussels, reported on various schemes which have been introduced to advance its object. The first plan, that of Tietgen of Denmark, consisted in the creation of an international silver currency based on the variable mercantile value of metal in international intercourse, but with unlimited paying power for the respective countries coining it. Sir William Houldsworth's plan proposed the creation of an international silver currency in the form of certificates of deposits as a legal tender in the states which would issue them, but not redeemable in gold. The adoption of these certificates would meet the objections raised against bimetallism on the ground of the inconvenience which recoinage would cause in case of variation in value of the metal gauged by a gold standard. In order to attain this end Sir William Houldsworth proposed a preliminary formation of a bimetallic union, or, if this could not be brought about, at least free silver coinage in one sufficiently strong country.

Of the third plan it was considered that M. Allard, of Belgium, who had drawn it up on the lines of the Windom bill, with an international character added, wished to create an international silver note not possessing the character of legal tender, but repayable to the bearer in weight of silver variable according to the fluctuations of the market, but always representing the nominal value expressed in gold. The states issuing such notes would have to bear in common any possible loss resulting from repayments in case of a

depreciation in silver. The fourth plan, which M. de Foville, the French delegate, desired to encourage, was the practice of depositing silver bullion in mints and banks of issue, with certificates of deposit and commercial warrants negotiable without a legal rate or a guarantee of value on the part of government. Raffaelovitch, of Bussia, proposed to give the certificates an international character by establishing a system of warrants enabling the bearers thereof to obtain, on delivery of their receipts, an equal quantity of silrevenue would most like follow. There | ver at all institutions which adhered to the plan and having a stock of silver at disposal.

Representatives of the silver-producing countries objected to this proposal as lying outside the program of the conference, the duty of which was to study the means of extending the monetary employment of silver.

The fifth plan, introduced by Sainctellette, of Belgium, and supported by

Mr. Monteflore, propo d to create recelpts of deposits of gold and silver, bearing such conditions that a certain quantity of gold should be always accompanied by a certain quantity of silver, the proportion of which should be determined periodically by an international commission, which twin deposits would be effected in order to be represented by certificates, the market price of silver to be taken into account in mxing these proportions, that an international character might be given

to the certificates. The report proceeds to reproduce the arguments for and against these plans and asked whether the marriage of the two metals would not be an artificial one, and whether the conventional system would meet those requirements of commerce, which desired, above all things, the simplest possible solution of the problem. On the other hand, it is urged that variations in the price of silver would be lessened, if not altogether stopped, by the coexistence of the two metals in deposits represented by certificates and the relative fixity of value of the twin deposits.

READING COAL COMBINE.

Continuation of the Investigation by the House Committee.

The House committee appointed to investigate the Reading Railroad anthracite coal combination resumed Thursday morning in the Commerce Committee room the inquiry it conducted into this subject during the recess in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. William H. Joyce, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was examined. He offered in evidence a letter dated April 18 last, addressed by him to E. R. Holden, chairman of the anthracite rate committee, New York, calling attention to the fact that during the last year the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, through its coal company, had made with individual operators contracts for the purchase of their coal upon a percentage of the prices realized

at tide-water. The Reading Company, the latter added, had made similar agreements with a number of miners and shippers, and it was therefore necessary for the Pennsylvania Railway to do likewise if it were to secure the product of collieries that had heretofore shipped over its lines. These contracts gave shippers for their coal 60 per cent, of the prices obtained at tide-water. The letter stated that the Pennsylvania Company would therefore reduce its price for carrying coal to tide-water. Witness said that the price over their road was determined by the law of supply

DARES TO SEEK LIBERTY.

Alfred Parker, the man-eater, the man who killed and devoured his compancent. lower, and nearly everybody still | ions and who took delight in telling the horrible etory, has applied for a release from the penitentary at Canyon City, Colo. Parsor without doubt is the most fiendish an! houlish man who ever escaped the han, man's neese. His record is a gracesome one. In his time it is known that he has killed and eaten five

In Jatuary, 1874. Al Parker in company with five others left Dry Creek, San Juan County, for the Los Pinos Agency, and in March of the same year he appeared at his destination, wildeyed, haggard and alone. He told conflicting stories about his companions, finally stating that they had died on the year-old babe and then serving it trip. Parker left Bingham, Utah, in the cooked to her friends at a quilting party fall of 1872. Winter found his party of as roast pig. It is probable that she twenty-one snewed up at Dry Creek will be lynched. with Chief Ourar, the famous Uncompahgre Ute. After camping with the

Noon and Humphrey they bundled up taken to Cincinnati.

blankets, cooking utensils and a gun, and with a horse started over the range in the coldest part of the winter. Food was scarce, and soon the horse was turned loose to die. Three days later the provisions gave out and the party became desperate. It was bitterly cold Tietgen Proposes Remonetization of Silver, and the snow fell fast. The men took turns breaking the trail, those following carrying the camp utensils. Starving, the men chewed their moccasins, and cut up their blankets to serve as shoes. When the matches gave out fire was carried in a coffee pot by Swan, who was old and feeble. Sometimes the men found frozen rosebuds and leaves and ate them ravenously. Swan gave out when near the top of the Continental divide, and then the devilish work began, Several stories are told, but the one most generally believed is that each agreed to climb the mountain and look for signs of the agency, leaving Swan in camp in a clump of trees. When they left, Parker returned and struck the old man a blow on the head with a hatchet and killed the others as they came in.

Bell, it seems, was bent on murder, and had about made up his mind that some one had to die to save the others. He returned to camp and Parker assaulted him. A fight took place and Bell suc umbed. All that winter Parker, ghoulish-like, remained with the dead and subsisted on the choice cuts from their bodies.

The tale is a fearful one. He was arrested at the agency, but escaped and was not again captured until 1883, in Cheyenne. In 1886 he was sentenced on five counts to eight years each, each sentence to commence when the other expired. He is an ex-Union soldier.

NO PRIZES WERE GIVEN.

Victims of Bogus Lottery Tickets in This Country and Canada.

According to the statements of Chicago detectives who have been engaged for over four months in hunting the manufacturers of counterfeit lottery tickets, a stupendous scheme for defrauding lottery ticket purchasers has been discovered. In every city, town and village in Canada, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and the Northwest the members of a gang have operated their clever swindle for about a year and have come out of the game heavy winners. In all of these places persons live who think themselves born under a constellation of lucky stars and several comets, and at every change of the moon they have made investments in lottery tickets. It was to accommodate these persons that the men who are claimed to constitute an unlawful gang have been working. But the tickets they sold were for drawings that never took place.

The end of the business came when a plant for the manufacture of lottery, tickets was discovered at 281 and 283 Clark street, and Jacob B. Stanger, the proprietor, was arrested and charged with forgery. The arrest is the outcome of the work of four months by the de tectives, who took up the case after W. T. Henderson, of Baltimore, attorney for the Louisina Lottery company, had done some work in the hope of detect? ing the defrauders. It is believed by officers of the Louisiana company the first issue of counterfeit tickets was made a year ago, and since then and up to the issue of August last the northern tier of States, the West, and Canada have been flooded with sthe will supplied, their sale at \$1 each has netted

the counterfeiters a neat sum. The men interested in this scheme have not confined their talents to the Louisiana company, but have issued tickets, it is claimed, on a number of companies that do not exist. The detectives confiscated at the Stanger shop a fine lithographic press, about 16,000 Mantanza tickets, December issue; 40,-000 Vera Cruz tickets of December and January issue, several large sheets of Louisiana tickets without the numbers and twenty engraving stones and several numbering machines. The plant is valued at \$5,000. The Vera Cruz tickets were sold largely in the northwestern part of Chicago, the Mantanya tickets over bars in the country towns of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, while the Louisiana tickets went into Canada, Michigan, Illinois, and the Northwest,

COUNT NEW SENATORS.

Democratic Claims to Nebraska, Kansas and North Dakota Vigorously Disputed.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met in Washington and further discussed the programme to be followed by the party in regard to the prospective senatorial contests in several of the Western States. A resolution offered by Senator Hawley (Conn.) was adopted authorizing the chairman (Senator Sherman) to appoint a committee of five Senators to take into consideration the wisdom and propriety of senatorial interference in these contests.

The consensus of opinion expressed was that while the Senators did not desire nor intend to interfere with the States in earrying out the will of the people, it was the duty of the Republican Senators to resent strenuously the assertions of the Demo rats, who are now, as they charge, trying to pervert public sentiment.

It was shown to the satisfaction of he caucus, so a dispatch says, that the Democratic "steering committee" had no ground upon which to stand when it gave out the authorized interview in New York, and in corroboration of this some figures were produced. In Nebraska it was said by the speakers that the Democrats had but four members in the entire Legislature, and in Kansas but seventeen. In North Dakota the Republicans had a clear majority of nine in both branches, and in Wyothe vote is close, with the Pop holding the balauce of power. One of the active members of the caucus said it was not the intention of the Republicans to appoint any so-called "steering committee," for the reason that the only purpose of such a committee would be to exercise an improper influence upon the Legislatures in the States in question.

INFORMATION has been received from Conshatta, O. T., of the death of Gen. Henry Gray, one of the few surviving members of the Confederate Congress and Brigadier General of the Confederate army.

A NEGRO woman is under arrest at Edgefield, S. C., for murdering her two-

The value of gold bars furnished for bases that dollar on the wealth and Indian a few weeks he proposed that a ber of "A Trip to Chinatown" company, LAURA BIGGAR, the actress, a memneglected to pay a hotel bill at Cincinnayear was \$16,664,953, against \$14,605,- it not a good dollar? What do you In company with Swan, Miller, Bell, ti and was arrested at Hamilton and